



# pădurea, lemnul, biomasa și schimbările climatice

Ce ne unește, ce ne desparte, cât de departe mai putem merge?

Marian Drăgoi – Ministerul Mediului, Apelor și Pădurilor

# Câteva idei preconcepute privind biomasa...

- Biomasa substituie cel mai bine combustibilii fosili!
- Permisele negociabile sunt bune în orice situație (orice nouă piață înlătură distorsiunile sau eșecul unei piețe deja existente – FALS!!)



If an area of forest is felled for bioenergy, all the carbon in the wood will be released as CO<sub>2</sub> into the atmosphere in the next few months or years as it is burnt. But it will take several decades, or possibly centuries, before the regrowth of trees in that cleared area absorbs the equivalent quantity of CO<sub>2</sub>, thereby paying off the 'carbon debt.'

A great deal depends on how the forest is managed for bioenergy in the long term, compared to how it would have been managed in the absence of pro-bioenergy policies. If promotion of bioenergy causes a forest already managed at its optimum to be exploited more intensively, with the trees felled more frequently and the thinnings being burnt rather than left to rot, then the forest may absorb less carbon from year to year and also store less carbon in the long term.

## Alte idei preconcepute...

### Biofuels in the European Context: Facts and Uncertainties

Editor: Giovanni DE SANTI (IE)

Authors: Robert EDWARDS (IE)  
Szabolcs SZEKERES (IPTS)  
Frederik NEUWAHL (IPTS)  
Vincent MAHIEU (IES)



The **net welfare loss (i.e. net cost to society)** that even the best alternative considered by the original study (2006) would impose on the taxpayers of Europe throughout time horizon 2007-2020 ranges between 33 and 65 billion € with an 80% probability. The expected values of these results (for the BAU scenario, with 6.9% biofuels share<sup>17</sup>) are summarized as follows:

	billion €
CO2 benefit	8,6
Employment benefit	1,8
Security of supply benefit	8,0
<b>Total indirect benefit</b>	<b>18,4</b>
<b>Production cost difference</b>	<b>-56,7</b>
<b>Net benefit</b>	<b>-38,5</b>

This magnitude suggests that a biofuels programme is not the best way to achieve its stated objectives.

# Și ultima idee preconcepută...

## FOREST MANAGEMENT

### Europe's forest management did not mitigate climate warming

Kim Naudts,<sup>1\*</sup>† Yiyang Chen,<sup>1‡</sup> Matthew J. McGrath,<sup>1</sup> James Ryder,<sup>1</sup> Aude Valade,<sup>2</sup> Juliane Otto,<sup>1§</sup> Sebastiaan Luyssaert<sup>1||</sup>

## CLIMATE CHANGE

### Biophysical climate impacts of recent changes in global forest cover

Ramdane Alkama and Alessandro Cescatti\*

Changes in forest cover affect the local climate by modulating the land-atmosphere fluxes of energy and water. The magnitude of this biophysical effect is still debated in the scientific community and currently ignored in climate treaties. Here we present an observation-driven assessment of the climate impacts of recent forest losses and gains, based on Earth observations of global forest cover and land surface temperatures. Our results show that forest losses amplify the diurnal temperature variation and increase the mean and maximum air temperature, with the largest signal in arid zones, followed by temperate, tropical, and boreal zones. In the decade 2003–2012, variations of forest cover generated a mean biophysical warming on land corresponding to about 18% of the global biogeochemical signal due to CO<sub>2</sub> emission from land-use change.

## Răspunsuri celor mai frecvente întrebări...

- ▶ Lemnul de foc nu este și nu va fi biomasă pentru a evita un efect pervers: transformarea lemnului de lucru în lemn de foc, pentru a beneficia de certificate verzi
- ▶ Piața certificatelor verzi nu trebuie să distorsioneze piața lemnului de lucru
- ▶ Utilizarea lemnului în bunuri de folosință îndelungată trebuie încurajată prin orice mijloc, pentru a recâștiga terenul pierdut în favoarea materiilor prime cu amprentă ecologică mare (masele plastice și cimentul)
- ▶ Sistemul de urmărire a circulației masei lemnoase trebuie adaptat noilor situații create de producția de biomasă